

ER 8-0152

10 March 1956

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MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Conversation Between Admiral Fechteler, DCI, Messrs. Amory; and General Cabell (for the latter part of the discussion).

1. At the outset DCI asked Admiral Fechteler if he was satisfied with the intelligence support he was receiving. The Admiral said he could not tell because he did not know how much information we had that he was not getting. He raised the question of lack of forewarning of the Istanbul-Izmir riots.

and convinced the Admiral that the most we had was knowledge of apparently minor student demonstrations which were intended to be carefully controlled by the police and which, to the chagrin of the government, got completely and unexpectedly out of hand.

2. There was some general discussion of the Cyprus developments including the deportation of Archbishop Makarios.

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8. Admiral Fechteler expressed alarm at reports he had that Russians were drilling for oil in Libya at a point near Wheeler's Field where there was no legitimate prospect for oil. Mr. Amory gave a brief resume of the current status of negotiations between the Libyan Government and the US and the dickering between the former and the USSR which to our knowledge had not taken definite form.

9. Admiral Fechteler expressed concern at the delay in giving financial aid to Turkey and hoped that the US Government would reach a decision on this at an early date.

10. It was agreed that the DD/I would review the material being sent to Naples for the Admiral to be sure it was comprehensive and sufficiently detailed and at an early opportunity a DD/I officer would check over their take against the background of what was available in Washington and elsewhere that bore on the problems of CINCSOUTH.

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ROBERT AMORY, JR.
Deputy Director/Intelligence

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GREECE & CYPRUS
Mar. 5, 1956

THEOTOKIS REJECTS KOPRULU'S ARGUMENT

Athens, Greek Home Service, Mar. 2, 1956, 2015 GMT--M

(Text)

Foreign Minister Theotokis declared that he received only today the full text of Turkish Foreign Minister Koprulu's statement in the National Assembly last Saturday. After conferring with the Premier, Theotokis issued a statement which says in part:

The recent statement of the Turkish Foreign Minister at the National Assembly in regard to the Cyprus issue, Greek-Turkish relations, and the Balkan alliance have caused us strong surprise and a painful impression. Even though I consider that public discussions far from advance international problems, I am obliged to make certain observations on the main points of the sincerity and stability characteristic of Greek policy.

The Turkish Foreign Minister alleges that the Greek Government has pursued a demagogic policy. It is regretful that a Minister of a democratic Government considers as demagogy an effort through lawful means to apply in favor of the Cypriots the dogma of self-determination which has become law for international society. A characteristic of the Turkish mentality on this subject is that some years ago, in the same geographical region, and in an area quite close to Cyprus, the so-called Sanjak of Alexandretta, Turkey sought and saw applied in her favor this principle of self-determination which now, when it concerns Greek Cyprus, she considers inapplicable.

The Turkish Government, after having opposed the immediate application of the principle of self-determination, today opposes the grant of even constitutional self-government to Cyprus. It thus seeks the prolongation of an unacceptable anomaly which has a serious bearing upon the moral and political interests of the free peoples. The strong unjustified reaction of Turkey in the realization of even a plan for the self-government of Cyprus constitutes a hostile action, and violation of the general principles of international law. Interfering with the affairs of others, the Turkish Foreign Minister appears to support the strange theory that not even Great Britain, which now occupies Cyprus, has the right to alter the existing status. Absolutely no legal or contractual hindrance may be raised as an obstacle to the grant of a constitution after an agreement between the sovereign power and the interested party, the Cypriot people.

As a professor of history, Mr. Koprulu surely knows numberless examples of changes of legal and territorial status through peaceful means, following direct negotiations between the interested parties.

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G R E E C E & C Y P R U S

Mar. 5, 1956

MAKARIOS SAYS BRITISH HAVE SHUT DOOR

Athens, Greek Home Service, Mar. 3, 1956, 2015 GMT--M

(Text)

According to the AGENCE D'ATHENES correspondent in Nicosia, Ethnarch Makarios has declared the following in connection with reports in certain papers claiming that new negotiations are likely:

"British intransigence has closed the door to negotiations. The Cypriot side will make no effort to reopen this door."

Premier's Statement

Athens, in Greek to Cyprus, Mar. 3, 1956, 1815 GMT--M

(Supplementary broadcast: "Our Cyprus.")

(Excerpts)

Replying today to questions regarding latest developments in the Cyprus issue, Premier Karamanlis stated:

"From reports received yesterday and the day before, I have been fully acquainted with the latest stage of negotiations between Archbishop Makarios and the British Colonial Secretary. In expectation of the statement to be made by Lennox-Boyd in the House of Commons on Monday afternoon, I wish to state that I can only regretfully declare that British officials have demonstrated unexpected intransigence during the latest phase of negotiations."

In answer to another question the Premier replied:

"If the statement to be made by the Colonial Secretary shows that the British Government is not prepared to satisfy the basic claims of the Ethnarch, and that as a consequence the negotiations must be considered essentially at an end, then the Greek Government will again resort to the United Nations and take every other course of action for the further advancement of the national cause of our brother Cypriots."

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In this case the interested parties are primarily Great Britain and the Cypriot people. The Turkish Foreign Minister strangely maintains that the issue of Cyprus constitutes a case exclusively concerning Britain and Turkey, as if no Cypriot people exist, nor an equally interested Greek Government. This is a legal paradox, and from the political aspect this is exactly what constitutes a case of demagoguery, about which the Turkish Foreign Minister has spoken.

I am not going to explain our well-known views on the Cyprus issue here, nor to refute all points of the unfounded Turkish argumentation. I confine myself to stressing that international agreements were never destined to crystallize forever a certain status which has become absolutely incompatible with the principles of contemporary international reality. This would be a contrast to life and the law of development. Peaceful revision after a joint agreement aims exactly at preventing forceful solutions in cases where the requirements of freedom and justice make the change of status imperative.

As to what Mr. Koprulu has said about the Lausanne Treaty, far from being intimidated by it, we would like to draw to the attention of the Turkish Government that the clauses of this treaty constitute a whole structure. The more general consequences of its demolition would perhaps be more painful to Turkey than to anyone else.

The Turkish Minister unfairly accuses the Greek Government to the effect that through its allegedly hostile propaganda it aims at disturbing Greek-Turkish relations, but it is known to all who is the only one responsible for the situation which has been created. Those responsible for the present deterioration of Greek-Turkish relations cannot be allowed to accuse and admonish us.

We could at least expect that those who have disturbed these relations, since they still believe that their maintenance serves common interests, may wish to exert a sincere effort to reinstate these relations instead of continuing provocative manifestations which can have unpleasant consequences. We always consider that the cooperation of the two countries serves their common interests as much as the more general interests, and we hope that we will not find ourselves in need to reexamine the entire subject of our relations with Turkey. The Greek Government with great calm and the necessary firmness faced the situation after the tragic events of last September. Our actions aimed at satisfaction of our equitable claims and, in continuation, at the creation of prerequisites which could salvage the shape of tripartite Balkan cooperation which had been shaken due to the culpability of Turkey.

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This is why I consider extremely harmful the new Turkish attacks which cause a pointless deterioration of the situation. Our side has made every effort not only to save the relations between the two countries from deteriorating, but to bring about the desirable abatement. I fear very much that Turkish irreconcilability may adversely influence the creative work of the three states, and slacken the joint defense effort. Responsibility will rest entirely upon the Turkish Government.

The Turkish Foreign Minister's statement that the Greek Government does not attribute proper importance to the Balkan alliance is entirely contrary to reality. We have always demonstrated a special interest for the organization of security in the Balkans. We are not the ones who lack allied spirit. What is imperative is that the Turkish side must also prove allied cooperation through deeds, and avoid actions and manifestations which threaten the defense interests of the free world. Facts speak for themselves, and the allied peoples are sufficiently enlightened. We invoke the judgment of international democratic public opinion which watches the contribution of each one in the work of peace and collective security, and which had the chance even recently to express its opinion regarding the international responsibilities created by those who shake allied cooperation.

LIMASSOL TARGET FOR TERRORIST ATTACKS

Nicosia, Cyprus Home Service, in English, Mar. 4, 1956, 2100 GMT--M

(Text)

There have been a series of terrorist incidents in Limassol tonight. A bomb was thrown at a security vehicle near the Palace cinema, and the alleged attacker, a Cypriot, was shot and fatally wounded by one of its passengers. Another Cypriot was injured by the bomb.

Three more explosions have been traced in the town although no casualties and only slight damage is reported. The targets were a house in the Army's Berengaria village, the main post office, and the home of the Assistant Commissioner.

Two police stations have also been **attacked** tonight by bomb throwers in Ayios Amvrosios in the Kyrenia district and in Yerolakkos just outside Nicosia. The explosions caused slight damage but no casualties.